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EVENING BULLETIN.

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ADVERTISEMENT PRICES. — In ADVANCE.—Daily Journal \$10; County Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$8; Evening Bulletin \$1. Ultra weekly, ADVANCE.—5¢ County Dailies or Tri-Weekly for \$2.50; Weekly—1 copy 3 years \$3; 2 copies 1 year \$5; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$15 each. Weekly Bull. \$1.12; 11 copies for \$10.

When the Daily County Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

It is laid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if part is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

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One square, 10 lines agte.....\$1.00	One square, 10 lines agte.....\$1.00
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No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.	
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Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and so forth, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.	
Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.	
ADVERTISING RATES.—In WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....\$1.00	
Each insertion thereafter.....10 cents.	
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We notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements, and advertisers will be liable for the year expiring, otherwise we shall charge till done.	
No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.	

SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1857.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.—We are much gratified to observe that the financial panic by which our whole country has recently been agitated is gradually subsiding. The press of the country has almost with one accord, and without any concert of action, interposed its potent voice and summoned the people to a calm consideration of the insufficient causes for the panic which so lately threatened to involve in ruin all our mechanical, commercial, and manufacturing interests, and even our great agricultural interests. The statistics of coin, bank circulation, and production show unquestionably that the country is in a more sound and wholesome condition than at any former period of its history, and give abundant reason for the belief that, so soon as public confidence shall be restored, our affairs will exhibit a state of gratifying improvement and prosperity.

There is no just analogy between the present panic and the "hard times" of other years. The gloomiest anticipations have looked only to such a condition of affairs as existed from 1837 to about 1841 and 1842, but the circumstances attending the universal crash then and the panic now are entirely dissimilar. Then we were largely indebted to foreign countries beyond our ability to pay; now the balance of foreign trade is in our favor. Then the proportion of specie in the banks and in circulation to the paper circulation was as one to two. At present the amount of specie very probably exceeds the bank note circulation. Then we had an empty treasury and a large public debt; now the Federal Treasury is plethoric, and the public debt may be liquidated at any moment. The annexed statement, compiled for the Bankers' Magazine, from statistics collected from reliable sources by the United States Treasury Department, shows the relative amount of specie in the country and of paper circulation in each year for the last quarter of a century:

Years.	Specie in Banks.	Specie in the Bank Notes in circulation.
1820.	10,000,000	22,100,000
1821.	25,000,000	40,000,000
1822.	35,000,000	38,000,000
1823.	52,500,000	116,000,000
1824.	50,000,000	120,000,000
1825.	50,000,000	23,000,000
1826.	40,000,000	46,000,000
1827.	59,000,000	50,000,000
1828.	62,000,000	44,000,000
1829.	42,000,000	40,000,000
1830.	53,000,000	35,000,000
1831.	66,000,000	46,000,000
1832.	77,000,000	42,000,000
1833.	109,000,000	45,000,000
1834.	138,000,000	45,000,000
	131,000,000	59,000,000

An examination of this table will show that the amount of specie in the country has vastly increased for the last few years, but that there has been no corresponding increase of the paper circulation. When the financial crisis of 1837 occurred, there was not money enough in the country of all kinds to suffice for the demands of commerce and manufactures. Now we have in the country an amount adequate to all the wants of trade. The specie has increased to such an extent as to require a smaller proportion of bank note circulation than formerly, and if public confidence had not been destroyed by the prevailing panic the whole of this circulating medium would now without doubt be so distributed as to supply the necessities of all solvent business concerns. There is therefore no reason whatever for the continuance of the existing stringency of monetary affairs any longer than may be necessary to effect a restoration of confidence and to induce those who have money to put it in circulation at ordinary rates of interest. The substantial wealth of the country is immensely greater now than it ever was before. The value of our manufactures alone has increased quite tenfold during the last twenty years. This increase has been much greater than in geometrical progression. In 1830 the total value of our manufactures was \$112,000,000; in 1840 it was \$488,000,000; and in 1850 it was estimated at \$1,000,000,000. Another great element of our national wealth, our agricultural products, is most unprecedentedly large. Crops of all kinds have been larger and have produced a more abundant yield this year than ever before. It seems strange indeed that, in the midst of such

smiling plenty, such a superabundance of all that constitutes the wealth of the country, a money panic should sweep over the land, like a fierce and desolating sirocco, blasting our commerce, prostrating our manufacturers, driving our banks to suspension, and our tradesmen to ruin.

In times like the present it is necessary to meet boldly the dangers by which we are threatened, and "by opposing end them." We should look them full in the face, and, by ascertaining the causes from which they have sprung, prepare to avert the dangers or to overcome them and to profit by experience and repair the errors of the past. In looking from the immediate to the ultimate causes for the present condition of our monetary affairs we cannot avoid the conclusion that expanded credit, by which indiscreet speculations have been encouraged and general extravagance fostered to an inordinate degree, is the prime source of the great evils from which the country now suffers severely. To a great extent credit has been substituted for capital, which consists not only of real and personal estate of tangible wealth, but also of such personal qualities as sagacity, prudence, and energy by which real wealth may be acquired. Stimulated by the facilities for speculation afforded by an inordinate expansion of the credit system, our people generally have been in too great a hurry to grow rich. They have been unwilling to await the legitimate increase of their gains in the ordinary course of business, and have launched forth into a wild sea of speculation, dealing continually in fictitious values and acquiring nominally enormous profits until the bubble has burst and those who trusted in its stability have lost their imaginary wealth.

A very sensible cotemporary says that the gold discovery in California has contributed greatly to this inflation of values, that "it has had precisely the effect which the winning of a prize in a lottery often has upon an individual. Instead of making us rich, it induced us to spend far more than we had acquired. Our abundance led us into habits which have brought their ordinary consequence of embarrassment and want. California has been to this country what Mexico and Peru were to Spain. She grew the richest nation of Europe upon her prize, and finally sank to the poorest. The only difference is, that the process which it took two centuries to accomplish in Spain, according to sudden wealth and sinking to gradual poverty, we have gone through with in half a dozen years, but neither gaining so much nor falling so low." Be this as it may, the California gold discovery is not alone nor is it even the chief cause of the wild and reckless speculation and stock-gambling which have conducted to the present crisis. In far too many instances legitimate business has been entirely contaminated. A species of gambling in fictitious values has been substituted. Millions have been spent in fancy stocks, towns on paper, and moonshines enterprises of various kinds that never had any real value nor in all probability any existence except among the visionary operators on Wall st., N.Y. The Philadelphia Bulletin reminds us in this connection of an amusing story told in one of the earlier numbers of Blackwood, or of the New Monthly Magazine, of a party of officers in Dublin, who were in the habit of raffling for a small pony named Shandy. Whoever won Shandy gave a dinner to his friends, and, as none of the party had occasion for a pony, he at once put him up for a new raffle. After many months of raffling and dinner-giving, it at length occurred to an old Scotch gentleman who had won and lost the prize several times, to look after "the valuable and handsome little animal." After endless inquiry and research, he finally ascertained that there was not and never had been such a pony as Shandy in existence. This story is strikingly applicable to the present condition of affairs in the United States. Too many of our citizens have been raffling for Shandy. So long as it was believed that the pony had an actual existence and an intrinsic value all went merrily enough, but, when the last owner discovered that his vaunted purchase existed only in the imagination, the crash commenced.

If the people will only reflect and refuse to become panic-stricken, they will soon be convinced that no real danger need be apprehended by those who have confined themselves only to a legitimate business and have not been drawn into the fascinating vortex of chimerical speculations. The natural and unavoidable result of the cause to which we have alluded is a complete reduction of fictitious values, but the actual material wealth of the country will not be impaired. Prices of all kinds will be reduced, but the reduction will be relative and no one will be injured. Trade and living will be brought down to a real substantial basis, while only our nominal wealth will be decreased. If the money panic is arrested now, actual benefits may ultimately be realized from it, but if it is aggravated and needlessly increased wide-spread and terrible disasters will too surely be the consequence. It is therefore the duty of all to exert whatever power they may possess to quiet the alarm that has seized upon the masses of the people and to restore that confidence which is at all times absolutely essential to prosperity.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.—This fair commences at Henderson on Tuesday next, and will continue throughout the week. The show of live stock promises to be a splendid one. The Ohio and Mississippi and the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroads have reduced the fare to half-price for visitors to the fair. The steamer Bowing Green and a line of omnibuses will leave Evansville for Henderson every morning. The distance is only twelve miles.

WORKHOUSE KEEPER.—Mr. Garrett Holmes was elected keeper of the workhouse during the ensuing year, at the session of the City Council night before last. Mr. Holmes held the office some years ago and gave universal satisfaction by his judicious management.

We had a call yesterday from George Knapp, Esq., one of the editors and proprietors of the St. Louis Republican. Mr. K. left in the cars last night for Cincinnati.

The Chancery Court had a very lengthy session yesterday. Some of the cases were rich and racy.

A \$2 note altered to a \$20, on the Muskingum branch of the State Bank of Ohio, has made its appearance. It is well done and calculated to deceive.

THE MORMONS IN LONDON.—We referred yesterday to a Mormon conference held in Philadelphia on Sunday last. The incidents of this meeting, however, were too scanty and unentertaining for publication, and its result, as we informed our readers, was a general resolution of the leaders present to throw up the enterprise of their faith in that quarter. The delegates consulted with blank faces, and adjourned with long ones. Not thus lean and meager were the proceedings, or so lame and impotent the conclusion, of the Mormon conference which amused and astonished the city of London some weeks ago. On the contrary, this last mentioned convocation, from the account we have of it in the London Globe, was exceedingly fat and marrowy in all its parts. Its closing scenes are worth sketching.

The "social meeting" in which the conference terminated was held at the Testot Hall, Broadway, Westminster, from which we are left to conclude that the extravagances of the occasion were inspired purely by Mormon spirits. The attendance, says the Globe, was not very numerous, but it comprised all the leading members of the conference. At the outset the assemblage engaged in singing, in a loud strain, one of their favorite hymns, led by Elder Bernard, to the tune of "The Low-backed Car." The burden of this song was the long looked-for day when they would all get to Zion, which, in the parlance of the faithful, means Utah. The musical powers of brother Bernard are described as considerably below the average, and the performance altogether appears to have been highly unsatisfactory to those of the audience whose ears were fine without being long.

Brother Silver, one of the elders, who, however, was by no means silver-tongued, next obliged the company with a "little harmony." It was something about—

"I never knew what joy was
Till I became a Mormon," &c.

Several songs and recitations were then given. One of the elders sang a song styled "Sectarian Nonsense," one verse of which ridiculed the absurdity of a man when he is ill going to a doctor, as the Gentiles do, instead of going to an elder of the church to be healed. One of the Yankee elders, fresh from the Salt Lake Valley, and who, from his own account, must be a regular factotum in that happy region, said he felt "fus rate." He could fetch in "firing," if they wanted it; and he "calculated" that he was always "to hand," when anybody was wanted to move "the fixins," to hunt up the lost sheep, or to drive the oxen. When anything of this kind was to be done, he was always "to hand" to do the best he could; but he wasn't much of a hand at "discouraging." He drew a pitiable picture of the heathenism of England, and gave a glowing description of the enlightenment and happiness of the saints in Utah, showing himself, after all, to be a good deal more knave than fool.

A Mr. Harrison, who seems to have been one of the rather slender number of Englishmen present, next addressed the meeting. This speaker essayed the "high moral." He said that Mormonism and its professors were not to be judged by existing standards, for they were far above and beyond them. It had been said that Mormonism was unnecessary, because there was nothing new in it that was true, and nothing true in it that was new. This was not the case. It supplemented the revelations of the Bible and completed them. They had been accused of saying nothing of polygamy. The polygamy they advocated was not the lustful polygamy of the Orientals. The polygamy of the Mormons was a system which controlled the lusts and passions of mankind, and reduced the marital duties to some kind of system. Mormonism did not allow men and women to rush into matrimony as dictated by their passions, and without any guiding principle. Mormonism came to them with principles adapted to every condition of a man's life; it entered into the privacy of the chamber, and controlled every action. It taught men to act as God would have them act. This was the difference between the Mormonite polygamy and the Oriental system.

The congregation then, by way of relief from the spiritual tension produced by this high-toned exegesis, indulged in some doggerel verses, which they sang to the popular air of "Minnie," of which song their "psalm" was a wretched parody. Elder George Read then recited a piece about "The Bishop's Banquet," describing the good living of the right reverend prelates—a recitation which was singularly mal apropos, and in very bad taste, seeing that it was immediately followed by the Mormonite refreshments—apples and pears on damp and dirty waiters, with little cakes and biscuits, which were stale and unsavory. These were washed down by copious draughts of pump-water from large jugs. Another elder then indulged in a "little harmony" about "Sleeping Parsons," the chorus of which was:

"Heigho you sleepy persons!
Ha! ha! ha! ha! what a lark!

After all your college learning
You will find you're in the dark."

The very reverend elder, says the reporter of the Globe, gave this song with much vigor to the air of a well-known nigger melody, "Oh, Susannah, don't you cry for me," and he added to the effect by vigorous slaps of his hands upon his stalwart thighs, after the most approved fashion of the Ethiopian serenaders. The effort was very much relished by the congregation, who loudly applauded.

Sister Pearce and several other sisters subsequently sang, though what was the burden of their songs and how they carried it, we are not informed. An elder with a strong Yankee twang advised the sisters to sell off all their ornaments, which took them long every day to dust, and to put the money into the emigration fund, to enable them "to gather out of Babylon"—that is, to leave England for Utah.

The Apostle Orson Pratt then gave the sisters some advice on the subject of marriage. He said that marriage, if celebrated by the Mormon Church, which alone had full authority, extended not till death, but throughout eternity. He urged them not to marry men not Mormons, or else when they awoke in the Day of Judgment they would find themselves without husbands, and be obliged to remain single throughout eternity. This he described to be a horrible eventuality, and propounded the doctrine that a propagation of spirits would go on in a future world, just as the propagation of our species goes on in life.

Ezra Benson, another Apostle from the Salt Lake Valley, addressed the audience in his shirt sleeves.

His speech was full of Yankee humor—rather coarse, but it told well with the saints. He said he felt "fus rate." He referred to the subject of marriage, and to his own wives and children whom he had left in Utah, and said he believed that all his wives would not apostatize, and that, therefore, he would not be likely to undergo the misery of remaining single in heaven. He described Brigham Young as the best and holiest man in the world, and said he did not wonder at the sisters failing in love with him. Every good man, he said ought to have more than one wife. He said that he would advise the editors who abused them to consult their works, and they would find everything "as right as tatters." He indulged in a variety of jokes of the same class.

The proceedings, says the reporter, terminated shortly after 10 o'clock. In order that our readers may fully comprehend the nature of this miserable revel, it is only necessary to add the assurance of the reporter that he omitted to record "the more improper sayings and doings of the evening." Heaven save the unconscionable wretches!

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

RESIGNATION.

Gently fold the waxen hands,
Once more smooth the shining bands,
Of amber hair;
Place pure lilies on her breast,
Calmly lay her down to rest,
So young, so fair.

Close the orbs no longer bright,
Shut from me the faded light
Of those blue eyes,
But now I'll think me will ope
On clouds realms of golden hope
In bluer skies.

I will cease my bitter wailing
(God forgive

EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, 1857.

THE SACRED BANNER OF ISLAM.—Rev. Dr. Shaffer, for the last twenty-five years missionary at Constantinople, in the course of an address delivered at church in Brooklyn, illustrating the general belief which prevails among the Turks that their religion has closed its mission, stated the fact that the green coat of Mahomet, which is the sacred banner of Mahomedanism, had disappeared from Constantinople. This article is believed by every true Mahomedan to have been woven in heaven, and brought to Mahomet by the Angel Gabriel; and it also is an article of belief that when the course of Islamism is to terminate, the angel will again descend and re-take it to heaven. It has ever been regarded as a great sacred emblem, around which cluster all the prayers of the faithful, and without which all prayers would be unavailing. For centuries it has been guarded with the greatest care in a particular mosque of Constantinople. When it was first reported, last spring, that it had suddenly disappeared, the missionaries did not give the story much credit; but all doubt has since been dispelled. The hypothesis of the missionaries is that the reliqu has been clandestinely taken away by some of the more bigoted ecclesiastics, who are convinced that Constantinople is about to lose its character as a sacred city and become christianized; and that they will probably, in due time, again bring the relic to light in some Mahomedan locality less exposed to Christian influence. Yet the general belief of the Mahomedans in Turkey is that the disappearance is supernatural, and that it is another proof that their religion will soon come to an end. Their interpretation of their sacred books, it is well known, has long pointed to the present period as that which is to witness that extraordinary event. One thing is certain, that the sentiments of the great bulk of the Turkish Mahomedans toward the Christian religion, as well as of the Turkish Government itself, have undergone a most marvellous change in the last few years.

Lieut. Lyne has been found guilty, by court-martial, of neglect of duty and willful disobedience of orders, and sentenced to be dismissed from the navy. The President has approved the sentence.

GEN. CASS ON THE FILLIBUSTERS.—The following communication from the Secretary of State was transmitted to the U. S. Marshals and U. S. District Attorneys, on the 18th:

(From the Baltimore American.)
MOSQUE OF OMAR.—The interest attaching to the sacred localities of Jerusalem and environs is increasing as our acquaintance becomes more intimate with places heretofore tabooed to civilian eyes. The nocturnal visit of Dr. Richardson, as well as the furtive reconnaissance of Catherwood, revealed many of the mysteries of this locked up enclosure; but it was not till 1853 that Dr. Barclay, associated with the Turkish architect in renovating the Mosque and its adjoining buildings, above and below ground, made a thorough and complete exploration and survey of the area of Mount Moriah. The writer of this article, in an associate capacity, had unlimited access at the same time. 'Tis true we were not exactly recognized as Christians during these visits; nor yet as human beings, in the eyes of the swarthy eunuchs, the conservators of the harem, but were called *donkeys*, and were subjected to a most thorough ablation in the *Hamour es Shefa*, an adjoining bath, where we submitted to the parboiling, boiling, soaping, and flaying, with a melancholy seriousness, in view of our *new being*; which, so far as former covering of the body was concerned, was a manifest new *hide*, in which we departed from this *linus* of Moslem regeneration.

Entering one of the western gates, of which there are six, and wending our way beneath the graceful cypress and delicate acacia, in stocking feet, we ascended the platform on which the Mosque stands, looming up in magnificent grandeur, surmounted by its six minarets, each topped by a golden dome, and all faces, excited by the divine splendor of the scene, and tinged by the same wonderful aureole, shone as if transfigured. In my whole life I have never seen a spectacle so unearthly beautiful.

LEWIS CASS.

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN CHARGED WITH SEDUCTION.—The following is from the Troy Times of Monday:

We regret to learn that the Rev. Reuben Gregg, former pastor of the North Troy M. E. Church, has been arrested, charged with the seduction of a young lady at his new station in Washington county. The seduction was accomplished while the wife of Mr. Gregg was on a visit to her friends, when he had engaged the services of the young lady as housekeeper. She is but seventeen years of age, and had always borne a highly respectable name. Mr. Gregg was arrested while in attendance at a camp-meeting in Sandy Hill. He gave bonds for the support of an expected heir, and for his appearance to stand trial on the charge of seduction. He has been dismissed from the church of which he was pastor, and will probably be expelled from the ministry at the next meeting of the Troy conference.

A Curious Case.—About three months ago a German gentleman named Henry Hartman came to this city from Berlin, in Prussia, for the purpose of arranging the purchase of a farm. He brought with him \$10,000 in notes on the Bank of Berlin, and nearly \$6,000 in Prussian gold. He also brought with him his son Fritz, a gay and showy youth of about twenty years of age. Fritz fell desperately in love with a respectable young lady living in South Camden, and urged his father to consent to his marriage with her, but the father urged the young man to have patience and reflect at leisure on the step he was about to take. On the 18th of September Mr. Hartman went west for the purpose of negotiating for the purchase of a farm, leaving behind him his son Fritz, a gay and showy youth of about twenty years of age. Fritz fell desperately in love with a respectable young lady living in South Camden, and urged his father to consent to his marriage with her, but the father urged the young man to have patience and reflect at leisure on the step he was about to take.

The Mosque of Omar (so called from the Calif Omar) is the finest piece of Saracenic architecture in the world, octagonal in shape, and entered by four spacious doors, facing the cardinal points. The lower part of the building is faced with white marble, fringed with blue (fragments, perhaps, of Solomon's Temple, formerly occupying the site); the upper part is inlaid with variegated porcelain, with inscriptions in Turkish from the Koran above, forming a singular and beautiful mosaic. The dome is unsurpassed in symmetry and beauty, and covers the El-Sakera, which is supposed to have been the Holy of Holies, where the Shekinah was manifested and the Ark of the Covenant rested.

The Moslem tradition respecting the El-Sakera, or Holy Stone, is that it fell from Heaven, when the spirit of prophecy commenced, and that the ancients prophesied from it, and that upon this rock sat the Angel of Death, who, upon David's rash and inconsiderate numbering of the people, slaughtered till God "commanded him to put his sword again into the sheath thereof."

At the time of the hegira of the prophet from Jerusalem, the stone was stoned to accompany him, whereupon the Angel Gabriel prevented it by forcibly holding it (the marks of his fingers are still shown) until the arrival of Mohammed, who by his prayers fixed it forever to the spot.

Upon this rock you are also shown the print of the Prophet's foot.

The Mosque is said to contain the scales for weighing the souls of men, the shield of Mohammed, the birds of Solomon, the pomegranates of David, and the saddle of El-Borak, as well as an original copy of the Koran, the parchment leaves of which are four feet long.

A well of living water is also found, from which believers are said to drink. A green slab of marble is shown, which has the marks of 18 nails of silver, three of which still remain, the others having disappeared at different times, to mark the completion of certain great epochs. Those remaining are to follow, and when the last takes its flight the fullness of time will be completed and the end of the world will have come. There are not wanting specimens of true Jewish architecture in the immense substructure and rock galleries in the southeast angle of the Temple enclosure to confirm the opinion that they are of Solomonic origin, and existed here nearly 3,000 years ago. I have no space to occupy in this sketch of many other interesting places within the enclosure, such as the Mosque El-Aksa, El-Borak, the Golden Gate, and the immense subterranean pools discovered by Dr. Barclay during his residence in the "City of the Great King."

J. J. B.

IRON TOES.—A man who can endure to have his corns mashed without grumbling is undoubtedly possessed of a heavenly disposition. One of those true Christians being once at a political meeting, he said in a pleasant manner to a big burly fellow who was standing upon his toe—

"My dear sir, are you not a miller?"

"No sir; why do you ask?"

"Why sir, the fact is, I thought you were a miser, and a very honest one, too, because you have been grinding my corn this half hour without taking toll."

STRANGE.—A balloonist gives out that he has made the following discovery: "I take a bar of brass which, when weighed on the earth's surface, actually weighs fifteen pounds. When I ascend to three miles up in the atmosphere and weigh the brass bar, it actually weighs by a spring balance only seven and a half pounds, and again five miles up only three pounds and a quarter. What is the cause of this? The want of atmospheric pressure on it and the sun's attraction, which becomes more apparent the nearer we approach his orbit."

To Prevent Skippers in Bacon.—When the meat is taken out of salt, wash it clean in cold water, and cover the flesh part of each joint with about one tea-spoonful of flour of sulphur, rub it in well and hang it up to smoke. The sulphur is an effectual prevention to skippers, and does not affect the taste of the meat in the least.

A. L. ALEXANDER,
Washington, Wilkes County, Geo.

The following exquisite bit of description shows that whatever may have befallen Bayard Taylor's subjective powers his faculty of word painting is as fresh and vital as ever:

We sailed in the evening nocturnal sunshine, through the long, river-like channel—the Raskund, I believe, it is called—between the islands of East Vaagoe and Hindoe, the largest of the Lofodens. For a distance of 15 miles the strait was in no place more than a mile in breadth, while it was frequently less than a quarter. The smooth water was a perfect mirror, reflecting on one side the giant cliffs, with their gorges choked with snow, their arrowy pinnacles and white lines of falling water—on the other, hills turfed to the summit with emerald velvet, sprinkled with pale groves of birch and alder, and dotted, along their bases, with the dwellings of the fishermen. It was impossible to believe that we were floating on an arm of the Atlantic—it was some unknown river, or a lake high up among the Alpine peaks. The silence of these shores added to the impress. Now and then a white sea-gull fluttered about the cliffs, or an elder duck paddled across some glassy cove, but no sound was heard; there was no sail on the water, no human being on the shore. Emerging at last from this wild and enchanting strait, we stood across a bay, opening southward to the Atlantic, to the port of Stello, on one of the outer islands. Here the broad front of the island, rising against the roseate sky, was one swell of the most glorious green, down to the very edge of the sea, while the hills of East-Vaagoe, across the bay, showed only naked and defiant rock, with sumptuous fields of purple-tinted snow. In splendor of coloring, the tropics were again surpassed, but the keen north wind obliged us to enjoy it in an overcoat.

And here is another, albeit we respectfully protest against the syntax of the last sentence:

As we crossed the mouth of the Ulvsford, that evening, we had an open sea-horizon toward the north, a clear sky and so much sunshine at 11 o'clock that it was evident the Polar Day had dawned upon us at last. The illumination of the shores was unearthly in its glory, and the wonderful effects of the orange sunlight, playing upon the dark hues of the island cliffs, can neither be told nor painted. The sun hung low between Fugle, rising like a double dome from the sea, and the tall mountains of Arnöe, both of which islands resembled immense masses of transparent purple glass, gradually melting into crimson fire at their bases. The glassy, leaden-colored sea was powdered with a golden bloom, and the tremendous precipices at the mouth of the Lyngen Fiord, behind us, were steeped in a dark-red, mellow flush, and touched with pencils of pure, rose-colored light, until their naked ribs seemed to be clothed in imperial velvet. As we turned into the Fiord and ran southward along their bases, a waterfall, struck by the sun, fell in fiery orange foam down the red walls, and the blue ice-pillars of a beautiful glacier filled up the ravine beyond it. We were all on deck, and all faces, excited by the divine splendor of the scene, and tinged by the same wonderful aureole, shone as if transfigured. In my whole life I have never seen a spectacle so unearthly beautiful.

Gen. CASS ON THE FILLIBUSTERS.—The following communication from the Secretary of State was transmitted to the U. S. Marshals and U. S. District Attorneys, on the 18th:

(From the Baltimore American.)
Mosque of Omar.—The interest attaching to the sacred localities of Jerusalem and environs is increasing as our acquaintance becomes more intimate with places heretofore tabooed to civilian eyes.

The nocturnal visit of Dr. Richardson, as well as the furtive reconnaissance of Catherwood, revealed many of the mysteries of this locked up enclosure; but it was not till 1853 that Dr. Barclay, associated with the Turkish architect in renovating the Mosque and its adjoining buildings, above and below ground, made a thorough and complete exploration and survey of the area of Mount Moriah.

The writer of this article, in an associate capacity, had unlimited access at the same time. 'Tis true we were not exactly recognized as Christians during these visits; nor yet as human beings, in the eyes of the swarthy eunuchs, the conservators of the harem, but were called *donkeys*, and were subjected to a most thorough ablation in the *Hamour es Shefa*, an adjoining bath, where we submitted to the parboiling, boiling, soaping, and flaying, with a melancholy seriousness, in view of our *new being*; which, so far as former covering of the body was concerned, was a manifest new *hide*, in which we departed from this *linus* of Moslem regeneration.

Entering one of the western gates, of which there are six, and wending our way beneath the graceful cypress and delicate acacia, in stocking feet, we ascended the platform on which the Mosque stands, looming up in magnificent grandeur, surmounted by its six minarets, each topped by a golden dome, and all faces, excited by the divine splendor of the scene, and tinged by the same wonderful aureole, shone as if transfigured. In my whole life I have never seen a spectacle so unearthly beautiful.

LEWIS CASS.

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN CHARGED WITH SEDUCTION.—The following is from the Troy Times of Monday:

We regret to learn that the Rev. Reuben Gregg, former pastor of the North Troy M. E. Church, has been arrested, charged with the seduction of a young lady at his new station in Washington county. The seduction was accomplished while the wife of Mr. Gregg was on a visit to her friends, when he had engaged the services of the young lady as housekeeper. She is but seventeen years of age, and had always borne a highly respectable name. Mr. Gregg was arrested while in attendance at a camp-meeting in Sandy Hill. He gave bonds for the support of an expected heir, and for his appearance to stand trial on the charge of seduction. He has been dismissed from the church of which he was pastor, and will probably be expelled from the ministry at the next meeting of the Troy conference.

A Curious Case.—About three months ago a German gentleman named Henry Hartman came to this city from Berlin, in Prussia, for the purpose of arranging the purchase of a farm. He brought with him \$10,000 in notes on the Bank of Berlin, and nearly \$6,000 in Prussian gold. He also brought with him his son Fritz, a gay and showy youth of about twenty years of age. Fritz fell desperately in love with a respectable young lady living in South Camden, and urged his father to consent to his marriage with her, but the father urged the young man to have patience and reflect at leisure on the step he was about to take.

The Mosque of Omar (so called from the Calif Omar) is the finest piece of Saracenic architecture in the world, octagonal in shape, and entered by four spacious doors, facing the cardinal points. The lower part of the building is faced with white marble, fringed with blue (fragments, perhaps, of Solomon's Temple, formerly occupying the site); the upper part is inlaid with variegated porcelain, with inscriptions in Turkish from the Koran above, forming a singular and beautiful mosaic. The dome is unsurpassed in symmetry and beauty, and covers the El-Sakera, which is supposed to have been the Holy of Holies, where the Shekinah was manifested and the Ark of the Covenant rested.

The Moslem tradition respecting the El-Sakera, or Holy Stone, is that it fell from Heaven, when the spirit of prophecy commenced, and that the ancients prophesied from it, and that upon this rock sat the Angel of Death, who, upon David's rash and inconsiderate numbering of the people, slaughtered till God "commanded him to put his sword again into the sheath thereof."

At the time of the hegira of the prophet from Jerusalem, the stone was stoned to accompany him, whereupon the Angel Gabriel prevented it by forcibly holding it (the marks of his fingers are still shown) until the arrival of Mohammed, who by his prayers fixed it forever to the spot.

Upon this rock you are also shown the print of the Prophet's foot.

The Mosque is said to contain the scales for weighing the souls of men, the shield of Mohammed, the birds of Solomon, the pomegranates of David, and the saddle of El-Borak, as well as an original copy of the Koran, the parchment leaves of which are four feet long.

A well of living water is also found, from which believers are said to drink. A green slab of marble is shown, which has the marks of 18 nails of silver, three of which still remain, the others having disappeared at different times, to mark the completion of certain great epochs. Those remaining are to follow, and when the last takes its flight the fullness of time will be completed and the end of the world will have come. There are not wanting specimens of true Jewish architecture in the immense substructure and rock galleries in the southeast angle of the Temple enclosure to confirm the opinion that they are of Solomonic origin, and existed here nearly 3,000 years ago. I have no space to occupy in this sketch of many other interesting places within the enclosure, such as the Mosque El-Aksa, El-Borak, the Golden Gate, and the immense subterranean pools discovered by Dr. Barclay during his residence in the "City of the Great King."

J. J. B.

IRON TOES.—A man who can endure to have his corns mashed without grumbling is undoubtedly possessed of a heavenly disposition. One of those true Christians being once at a political meeting, he said in a pleasant manner to a big burly fellow who was standing upon his toe—

"My dear sir, are you not a miller?"

"No sir; why do you ask?"

"Why sir, the fact is, I thought you were a miser, and a very honest one, too, because you have been grinding my corn this half hour without taking toll."

STRANGE.—A balloonist gives out that he has made the following discovery: "I take a bar of brass which, when weighed on the earth's surface, actually weighs fifteen pounds. When I ascend to three miles up in the atmosphere and weigh the brass bar, it actually weighs by a spring balance only seven and a half pounds, and again five miles up only three pounds and a quarter. What is the cause of this? The want of atmospheric pressure on it and the sun's attraction, which becomes more apparent the nearer we approach his orbit."

To Prevent Skippers in Bacon.—When the meat is taken out of salt, wash it clean in cold water, and cover the flesh part of each joint with about one tea-spoonful of flour of sulphur, rub it in well and hang it up to smoke. The sulphur is an effectual prevention to skippers, and does not affect the taste of the meat in the least.

A. L. ALEXANDER,
Washington, Wilkes County, Geo.

GOOD ADVICE.—In a letter from William Wirt to his daughter occurs a passage which we give for the benefit of our readers. They are simple truths.—He says:

I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself agreeable to others is to show that you care for them. The world is like the miller at Mansfield who cared for nobody—no, he—because nobody cared for him. And the whole world will serve you so if you give them the same cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing them what Sterne so happily calls "the small sweet courtesies of life," in which is no parade; whose voice is so still to ease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little kind acts of attention—giving others the preference in every little enjoyment—at the table, in the field, walking, sitting, or standing.

INDIGO.—It is apprehended that the war in India will cut short the supply and greatly enhance the price of this article. It is one of more importance than many persons suppose, although it has ceased to hold the important place which it once did in the products of the United States. The species of indigo most commonly cultivated in India is, we believe, a native of the tropical regions of America, although there are many varieties of the plant more or less in favor in different districts. The enterprise, energy, and intelligence of the English, aided by the cheap labor of the natives, were the means of rendering the production of this article in the East Indies more profitable than in America, and thus driving the industry of our planters into other channels.

Indigo grows best on land recently cleared, as it requires a good deal of moisture; it also requires protection from high winds, and irrigation in time of drought. It needs rain particularly when the young plant has just appeared above the ground. It thrives best, while growing, in damp, cloudy weather, though sunshine is requisite to develop fully its coloring properties. The cultivation of the plant requires less labor than the gathering and preparation of the crop. The coloring matter is obtained from the leaves. When ready for gathering, they assume a dark green color. The branches containing them are then severed from the main stem, the leaves dried in the sun, beaten off, and placed under shelter. With favorable weather, other branches and leaves put forth, and are treated in a similar manner, until three or four pickings have been secured, when replanting becomes necessary. The leaves, after drying, are sieved to six times their volume of water; the water, after having extracted the coloring matter from them, is drained off, boiled, strained, and allowed to ferment; when having been sufficiently evaporated, the indigo is beaten and molded. The entire process is too nice and tedious for description here.

Dr. Lieber attributes the superiority of East India indigo mainly to the improved process of manufacture pursued in that country, and says that the American, which sells at less than half the price, can be made equal to the foreign article, with proper care and attention. In 1829 the value of indigo consumed in the United States was estimated at two millions of dollars—the quantity being as many pounds, of which one-tenth or 200,000 lbs. was then of American growth, and worth only 50 cts. per lb. while the foreign was worth from \$1 to \$1.25. The average price of indigo in South Carolina is said to be 50 lbs. per acre, though four times that quantity has sometimes been produced.

British India, for some years, has furnished more than three-quarters of the indigo of commerce. If this supply should now be entirely cut off, it is difficult to say how far prices may advance, or what impulse may be given to its cultivation in the Southern States. There can be no doubt that Texas is as well calculated for its growth as any other State. There are doubtless some old Carolinians among us who are familiar with its growth and preparation for market.

HOARDING.—Now is the time when gold dollars are hid in old stockings. Now is the time when six-pence are tucked away in snub-nosed tea-pots. Now money is laid by in cupboards—for mice to nibble; thrust into corners—for thieves to rummage; carried in wallets for pickpockets to grab at; hid behind the wood-work—for the next generation to find; and buried in the ground to be lost and forgotten. Now men rush frantic to draw cash out of safe places and put it into unsafe ones. Now poor families lose 5 per cent. for the purpose of having their savings where they will keep them awake of nights. Now farmers hang up deposits in the shot-pouch behind the door, housewives sew up gold pieces in their skirts, and travelers weigh themselves down with body belts of coin. Now the unprofitable servant who hid his talent in a napkin is canonized into a bright and shining Scriptural example, while those who "put their money to the exchanges" are looked suspiciously upon, as rash speculators in Jewish fancy stocks. Now all money is distrusted but such as can be heard to chink. Now

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
**Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet
Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,**

AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the
National Trunk Emporium,

May 26 d&wjeow&dbv

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Friday, Oct. 9.—Michael Delaney, assaulting his sister-in-law, fined \$15.

John Sinkhorn, carrying concealed a deadly weapon. Fined \$100.

J. Stanz, maltreating his step-son. The jury being unable to agree, they were discharged, and the case continued.

Frank Dabour, cutting J. Sang with a knife.—Fined \$50 and six months' imprisonment in the county jail, with a recommendation from the jury for Executive clemency.

Ben Beach, assaulting a woman. Fined \$100.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The board of managers of the Protestant Episcopal Asylum present their twenty-first annual report to the patrons and friends of the institution with grateful mention of blessing and maintenance during the past year. "Through the good hand of our God upon us" the cause failed not, and though provisions were scarce and high for many months we were not only enabled to keep our little ones in comfort, but to relieve a larger amount of destitution than usual. Twenty-seven children have been admitted—eleven more than the preceding year; and fifteen have been removed to the best of homes; in most cases to the care of near relatives; leaving the present number fifty-two—twelve more than were in the Asylum at the date of our last annual report. In this large family, numbering many children of tenderest years, but one death has occurred, that of a delicate infant, and no other case of serious illness. Dr. Thornton, having been elected the physician of the institution, generously consented to serve, and the board are greatly indebted for his unremitting attention to every duty involved.

While we thankfully record the health and happiness which it has been our privilege to witness in our Orphan's Home throughout the year, we delight to add our conviction of the welfare of our charge in their continued improvement both in the school and family. Not only is this indefatigably labored for by the excellent ladies of the household, but the managers endeavor by the interest they evince, in a systematic course of visiting, and in a personal superintendence from time to time of the exercises of the school-room, to encourage each child diligently to improve all the advantages bestowed on them by your bounty, and to tender on their part this most pleasing return for the generous care which provides for every need of the present, and for their success in the future. In this connection we are pleased to tell of the valuable services (as temporary teacher of the Asylum) of Harriet Wilds, an orphan reared from infancy in the institution, but who for the last several years has been indebted for a more liberal education to the benevolent care and instruction of Mr. and Mrs. Nolds, who gratuitously admitted her to the entire advantages of their valuable institution of learning for young ladies in this city. This generosity has not proved in vain both as regards her own improvement and in enabling her to minister to others more helpless still, and may it bring down a rich blessing on the heads of those who (as before stated) so long and so laboriously bestowed the benefit.

Owing to the enormous prices of fuel during the severe and protracted winter, and the scarcity and consequent high rates of food, our resources failed, in spite of the very liberal amount received from the annual subscriptions of the previous fall, and our salaries fell due at midsummer on an empty treasury. But as soon as this threatening condition of affairs was made known by our oft-proved friend the Rev. Mr. Craik, to his people, a collection of \$350 was immediately received from Christ church—the more creditable to this noble parish, when it is recollect that the full congregation was far from being represented. A large benefaction from St. Paul's soon followed, and the Board was relieved from its most pressing difficulties by the continued fostering care of the churches.

We enter on another year with deepened convictions of the value and blessedness of this most interesting charity, and with many hopes of increasing and extending its usefulness, as you shall enable us by your liberality. Our funds for the daily support of our little helpless ones are again exhausted, but the present season opens with an abundant harvest, and we therefore trust, not only that our subscription list will not suffer from the (at present) financial difficulties of the times, but that we may also rely on the friends of the little orphan everywhere in the neighboring country to aid us with donations of vegetables, fruit, and other supplies for their daily comfort. We would respectfully but most earnestly solicit this from the farmers and gardeners around, for while such gifts might be perhaps more conveniently spared by them, from the lavish bounty of this teeming year, the value to the Institution in thus providing for its helpless charge will be doubly enhanced with an empty treasury at this time, and the added difficulty of procuring money during the present pressure. In glad homes of abundance and of love, where happy children climb a father's knee, with his strong, protecting arm encircling them, or rest their sunny heads against a grand's brow,

"The golden mingling with the gray
And chasing half its snows away,"
or feel a mother's caressing hand pass lovingly over the clustering tresses, while her looks and words of tenderness soothe each sorrow and heighten each joy of childhood's sensitiveness in these blessed homes, unvisited by bereavement or by blight, may the desolate beings we plead for be pitied and remembered. May all the favored inmates of such happy abodes be induced to comfort the orphan with substantial tokens of sympathy for a sorrowful lot, so "shall ye be the children of your Father which is in Heaven." And thus shall an acceptable sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving be offered to the God "who daily loadeth us with benefits," that "as we have freely received we may freely give."

And we would also commend this cause of the Fatherless to the sympathy and aid of all who would shelter the houseless, instruct the ignorant, bring smiles and gladness to the before listless heart and pallid face of suffering childhood, while bearing it amid the securities, the comforts, the joys, and the blessed influences of a Christian home to attain a happy and useful maturity.

Respectfully submitted,

F. A. PETTET, Secretary.

PORTABLE FORGES—For Jewelers, Coppersmiths, Millers, Planters, Hall-Road Builders, and every Mechanic who wants a Smelting Shop in complete order.

Also a general assortment of Mechanics' Tools, wholesale and retail by

McBRIDE.

No. 69 Third street, between Market and Main, where everything in the Hard ware line may always be obtained at the lowest cash price.

or j&b

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale and retail at No. 69 Third street by A. McBRIDE.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from the finest ivory to the lowest price, for sale by [o7 j&b]

PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST for 1850 received and for sale by C. HAGAN & CO.

No. 507 Main st.

PLATED WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

at GODEY AND GRAHAM for October. Price 20c. Received by CRUMP & WELSH.

INVOICE BOOKS, medium, demy, and crown sizes, large assortment and very cheap.

C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

CHECK BOOKS on Northern Bank of Louisville and Bank of Kentucky for sale by C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

o1 b&b

October.

GODEY AND GRAHAM for October. Price 20c. Received by CRUMP & WELSH.

44 Fourth st., near Market

or j&b

JOSEPH LEMON & CO.'S

MAIN st., bet. Second and Third.

or j&b

JOSEPH LEMON & CO.'

44 Fourth st., near Market

or j&b

JOSEPH LEMON & CO.'

44 Fourth st., near Market

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JOSEPH LEMON & CO.'

44 Fourth st., near Market

EVENING BULLETIN.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Everything was quiet yesterday in the money market. The banks were checking in limited sums for their customers at New York and Boston at 2 per cent. premium, but could not supply all the demand. They were also discounting to the extent of their ability—the amount taken by the Bank of Kentucky yesterday being \$27,000. The rates out of doors are the same as before.

The financial news by telegraph yesterday from New York and New Orleans was very unfavorable. The extensive New York publishing firm of Harper & Bros. have suspended, and a heavy run was made on the Park Bank. This institution has never enjoyed a high credit, and no confidence has been evinced in it. At New Orleans the pressure was increasing and no New York exchange was to be had.

One of our bank officers remarked to us last evening that if the Pennsylvania banks had stood up, the crisis would have been over by this time. He added that unless they resumed specie payments forthwith, the old Keystone State should be turned out of the Democratic phalanx. We are inclined to think that if Pennsylvania had not been one of the Democratic phalanx, her banks would not have suspended.

The New York Courier, of Wednesday, says that there is no class of securities, public or private (bonds of the United States only excepted), upon which money can be borrowed under three to five per cent. per month.

We hear of the failure of Mr. N. H. McLellan of Lexington. His liabilities are \$40,000. The failure will not affect the firm with which he has been connected.

The Chicago Tribune, of Thursday, says.

It would hardly be proper to say that times are growing better in Chicago. In some respects they are worse, in others easier. The price of gold is increasing. Brokers yesterday charged from 12 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to convert Western currency into gold. Exchange rates are neither plainer nor clearer, and seem to be growing scarcer—certainly dearer. The price asked and exacted is truly deplorable. How can business men afford to pay ten or fifteen dollars on the hundred for New York gold? How can a dealer afford to pay so much for a commodity sent out to the ordinary place of trade, and stand long under the load? Sooner or later he must succumb, or abandon business.

There is only one way out of the difficulty; the grain crop of the West must go forward. If this season's crop remains on our hands, and we are compelled to hold it, we must be compelled to go over to next year; our currency must continue to depreciate, and more and greater disasters must ensue at the East whose reaction on the West will fill our cup of financial woe to the brim.

We hear of only one additional failure in this city—that of Messrs. Roger, Phelan, & Smith, wooden-ware manufacturers. They have made an assignment.

The panic is very severe in the Northwest. A letter from Omaha City, of the 1st inst., says:

Business is almost entirely suspended. The Western Exchange Fire and Marine Insurance Company, an institution chartered by the Legislature, with banking privileges, has failed; and, notwithstanding the fact that several thousand dollars were deposited the day previous to the suspension, but \$140 were found in the vault. The Fontenelle Bank of Bellevue, owned by the same parties, has also suspended. Yesterday, the Board of Council Bluffs, Iowa, also suspended. The banks of Aransas & Goliad and F. Brown, of Omaha City, also gone. What this is, no one can tell. There was no run upon either of the banks. The Western Exchange has, we are informed, a circulation of \$12,000 now, out of this none will be redeemed.

The Bank of Florence and Nenita Valley Bank, where imports have also suspended. Property has little or no sale here, and lots in Omaha, which would early in the spring have brought \$1,000, will scarcely sell for \$100. When, how, and where this panic is to stop, it is utterly impossible to say. The present state of money in the West is severely felt all through the Northwest. There is scarcely any money in circulation here now, but the Omaha scrip, which was issued by the city to aid in the completion of the capitol buildings—and this will not pass out of the city—And this is the whole trouble—peculiar to Omaha, but also throughout the whole Territories.

In Kansas the times are also hard, and a severe reaction necessarily take place in both Territories, which will much retard their settlement. All building here is stopped for the present, as no money can be had to pay laborers.—In fact, a general want of confidence seems to exist in all branches of business.

Of the New Orleans money market, the Picayune of the 3d, says under date of the preceding evening:

The demand for money in bank has been very urgent to meet the payments maturing to-morrow, which from diligent inquiry we feel convinced are well provided for. On the stock exchange area, however, the best bonds will carry no interest at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., hence the banks have been called upon to stand by the task. A determination exists on the part of the managers of these institutions to reject nothing with good tangible security, where it is known the parties must have paid, so that there cannot possibly be a change of any serious trouble.

It is of no use to give our usual table of quotations for paper, and we omit it with the remark that where casual sales have been effected, the rates range from 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The exchange market, till now, has been in a decided upward trend, but is now receding. In New York there can be no activity here, but we look hourly almost for such a change there as will lead to extended negotiations, and enable our bankers to sell sight in payment to their clients. Yesterday the price of about £125,000 was passed, due to the banks at 100@101, but the demand fell off, whilst the stronger class of drawers generally asked a fraction more, which views being rather wide apart, tended to restrict the sales as far as we could learn to some £30 or £35,000, principally at 100, and a little at 101. The market is also suspended, and the banks will carry all the load, and to their credit be it said, they stand up handsomely to the task. A determination exists on the part of the managers of these institutions to reject nothing with good tangible security, where it is known the parties must have paid, so that there cannot possibly be a change of any serious trouble.

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